

# Jellicoe, Our Guest, on Naval Mission of Great Concern to U. S.

Hero of Jutland Makes Survey With Tremendous Expansion of British Forces in View, Particularly for Pacific Ocean Service—Recommends Canada Devote All Her Appropriations to Western Coast—Urges New Fleet for Defence in Far Eastern Waters Where Japan Was Supreme During the War

By F. CUNLIFFE-OWEN.

WHILE it fell to the lot of Admiral Lord Beatty to receive the surrender of the German fleet in Scottish waters just a year ago, it is to Admiral Lord Jellicoe, who has just arrived in the United States, that belongs the lasting fame of having commanded in chief the victorious forces in the greatest naval battle in modern times. Emperor William and the German people after having spent billions of dollars and exhausted all the resources of Teuton science in the creation of a great navy, upon which they relied to destroy the maritime supremacy of England and to accomplish the successful invasion of the British Isles, saw all their fondest hopes shattered in that memorable sea fight off Jutland, where their proudest battleships were driven to flight, so humbled and utterly demoralized that they never emerged from their harbors of refuge to risk another encounter until, at the close of the war, they were finally compelled to come out and to make the most ignominious surrender in all the annals of naval history.

## Helped Admiral Sims.

But it is not alone as the victorious commander of the battle of Jutland that Lord Jellicoe is welcomed here. He has other claims to the friendly interest of the American people. For it was he who early in 1917, as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, devised in Paris with his old friend Admiral Sims, controlling all American naval operations in Europe, those wonderful plans by means of which the feat was accomplished of bringing across the Atlantic and landing in France the first 50,000 men—the vanguard—of Gen. Pershing's huge expeditionary force, in the utmost secrecy, without the loss of a ship or even a life.

Moreover, it was thanks to the loyal and entirely unrestrained fashion in which Lord Jellicoe accorded all his confidence to Admiral Sims and imparted to him the naval secrets of Great Britain, in what has since the war been described as a complete brotherhood of blood, that the American destroyers were enabled to make such a splendid showing in the downing of the submarine peril. Jellicoe will find here many of his American comrades of the allied campaign in China for the relief of the beleaguered Legations at Peking, when he was serving as Chief of Staff to Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, and incidentally got a Boxer bullet in one of his lungs.

He will also be greeted by many officers of Uncle Sam's Navy with whom he was brought into contact in the recent war. But there are none from whom Lord and Lady Jellicoe—the latter in mourning for her mother—will receive so hearty and so cordial a welcome as from Admiral and Mrs. Sims.

## Mission Important.

What, however, gives the greatest importance to Jellicoe's visit here is the peculiar nature of the mission which he has been fulfilling in India, the Straits Settlements, in New Zealand, but more particularly in Canada and in Australia. It is a mission of the utmost concern to the American people. Before discussing it let me call very earnest attention to its outcome thus far. It has resulted in an exhaustive and a very convincing report, accepted in principle by the great overseas dependencies of the British Empire, calling for the annual progressive expenditure of amounts up to thirty millions of dollars on the part of Australia for naval defence, aloft and on land, of about a third of that yearly sum by New Zealand, and of an annual total somewhat larger than that of Australia and of New Zealand combined by Canada, it being stipulated that the money thus contributed by the Dominion shall be devoted exclusively to its naval defences on the shores and on the waters of the Pacific, the mother country assuming charge of the protection of the Atlantic seaboard of Canada.

Moreover, Lord Jellicoe's reports and recommendations provide for a remark-

able increase of the strength of the imperial naval forces on the Pacific and Indian oceans. During the great war England reduced her fleets there to the narrowest possible limits, being content to reply upon the navy of her ally Japan. But Lord Jellicoe calls for an imperial fleet, with its headquarters at Singapore, entirely distinct from the naval forces of Australia, New Zealand and Canada, and comprising eight battleships, of the most modern dreadnought type, eight battle cruisers, also of the most up-to-date character, ten light cruisers, forty modern destroyers and at least two score of the latest and largest type of submarines, exclusive of those stationed in Indian waters.

## Who Will Be Aggressor?

The question that will naturally occur to any one taking cognizance of this brief résumé of Lord Jellicoe's recommendations to his Government, based on a most exhaustive personal investigation of the conditions of the British overseas dependencies concerned, and on discussions with their principal statesmen and local experts, is as to against whom this costly development of the British naval forces on the Pacific and Indian oceans is aimed. It is a development that is demanded, not with a view to aggression, but solely for purposes of defence.

But defence against whom?

Assuredly not against the United States. For otherwise Lord Jellicoe would not have contended in his recommendations that all Canada's naval appropriations should be spent upon the defence of her western coast and of her maritime interests on the Pacific, with no thought of her Atlantic and extremely vulnerable seaboard. It is not against Germany. For that navy has ceased to exist, and it will require at least a hundred years before she can ever recover her former place as a factor among the great maritime nations of the world.

There is only one other Power that could ever become such a menace against British interests on the Pacific and Indian

oceans as to call forth the expenditure demanded by Lord Jellicoe from the Mother Country, from Australasia and from Canada in that part of the world. That Power is Japan.

For the past eighteen years or so Japan has been the ally—aye, the loyal ally—of Great Britain. She has adhered to all the provisions of her treaties with England, even though they sometimes ran counter to the sentiment of her people and contrary even to her national interests. But the existing treaties expire next year, and while I am willing to believe that the present Government at Tokio is sincere in its expressions—somewhat reserved expressions—of a determination to renew the alliance for another term of years, it by no means follows that the Hara Cabinet is destined to last or that it will be succeeded by an administration equally anxious to remain tied to Great Britain.

## Strong Opposition Apparent.

Indeed, there is a very strong element in the Japanese army, in the political world of Japan and among the people generally of Dai Nippon, who are strongly averse to the alliance with Great Britain, looking upon it in the light of an intolerable restraint and insisting that the interests of the two empires lie in diametrically opposed directions. Especially is this the case with China, where the British are the greatest commercial rivals of Japan in the markets of the former Celestial Empire, and in Siberia, where through the collapse of Admiral Koltchak and of the other anti-Bolshevik leaders, the entire anti-Bolshevik force east of the Urals is now concentrated in the hands

of the Cossack Generalissimo Semenov, who has all along distinguished himself by his antagonism against the British, American, French and Italian officers in Asiatic Russia and his equally pronounced liking and marked preference for the Japanese, who already have an army of some 40,000 men in that part of the world.

Of course Lord Jellicoe is far too tactful and discreet a man to make even the slightest reference to Japan in his reports. There is not a word contained therein that even the most captious critic at Tokio could construe as questioning the loyalty and the maintenance of Japan's friendship for Great Britain. This, however, need not deter us from drawing our own conclusions from what I have endeavored to call attention to above in ever so brief a fashion.

The Great War has entirely altered the naval conditions and requirements in so far as they relate to the overseas dependencies of the British Crown. It has revolutionized the whole system of maritime defences and of offensive operations. All sorts of principles and axioms in this connection that were in vogue prior

to 1914 have had to be jettisoned.

The policing of Canadian waters, of those of India, Australasia, New Zealand, of the Southern Pacific and of the South Atlantic have to be reorganized in view of the changes that have taken place in the last five years. That is why Lord Jellicoe was sent forth by his sovereign and by the British Admiralty to take counsel with the overseas Governments as to the reforms that have become imperative. Australia was specially insistent upon his visiting the Commonwealth in this connection and in the words of Sir Joseph Cook, its Minister of Naval Affairs, Jellicoe and his mission were to tell the colonies "in the light of the lessons of the great war, what is the best for us; to show us how to attain it, and having attained it, how to hold it."

Lord Jellicoe, who for his services in the great war was elevated to the peerage as Viscount Jellicoe, and had presented to him a Parliamentary grant of a quarter of a million dollars, and promoted to the supreme rank of Admiral of the Fleet, which is the naval equivalent of the office of Field Marshal in the army, is

barring midshipmites, the most diminutive officer of the entire Senior Service of Great Britain, as far as stature is concerned.

Yet in spite of this, he won fame in his younger days as a football player and as an all-around athlete, and especially as a lightweight boxer. He has had plenty of excitement in his career. He was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, and afterward took part as a subaltern of the Naval Brigade, in the land battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He was ill, suffering severely from Malta fever, on board the flagship Victoria when she was rammed by the Camperdown off the coast of Syria and sent to the bottom of the Mediterranean, carrying with her Admiral Sir George Tryon and some 700 officers and men.

But Jellicoe was one of the few who escaped in an altogether miraculous fashion. Indeed, having been immersed in the water when his temperature was near 104, he was fished out at the normal 98, cured of his illness, so that it was irreverently said that he was born to be hanged.

Regarded by naval experts in Great Britain and abroad as more responsible than any other officer for the marvellous progress in naval gunnery, having indeed raised the percentage of hits from 42 per hundred rounds to 87 in the British fleet while Director of Naval Ordnance at the Admiralty, he is the son and grandson of officers of the merchant navy. He is married to the daughter of a very rich man, the late Sir Charles Cazyer, principal owner of the Clan Line of steamships.

## Wife Inherited Fortune.

At Sir Charles's death Lady Jellicoe inherited a very large fortune. At the time when Lord Jellicoe was raised to the peerage his family consisted of four daughters, the eldest of them 17, and so the patent of his Viscounty was devised with remainder to her and to her sisters in default of male issue. Subsequently Lady Jellicoe presented to her husband a son, now 12 months old, who is the first heir to his father's honors.

The little fellow's christening, at which King George and Queen Mary acted as godparents, was made the occasion of a remarkable demonstration of affectionate remembrance on the part of the officers

and men of the grand fleet, which took the form of an immense gold cup with an inscription to the effect that it was given to the child, with good wishes for his future by the officers and men who had had the privilege of serving under his father, Admiral of the Fleet, Viscount Jellicoe.

With regard to Semenov, it must be thoroughly understood that he is not a European, like Admiral Koltchak, Gen. Denikin, Gen. Yudenitch and the other Russian commanders, who distinguished themselves in their warfare against the Bolsheviks, but a thorough Oriental, and glories in the fact. His father was a Tartar Cossack.

But he takes after his mother, a Mongol, prides himself on his descent through her from one of the principal families of Mongolia, and was at one moment proclaimed by the Mongols as their ruler and Grand Duke. He insists that Siberia, as part of Asia, should be entirely separate and independent of European Russia, and is in complete accord with the aims of that Pan-Asiatic movement which, originating in Japan, is spreading over the entire continent of Asia, with the slogan of "Asia for the Asiatics!"

## Is Outstanding Figure.

This, then, is the chief outstanding figure around whose banner are gathered all the Siberian Mongol and Tartar forces opposed to Bolshevism. He is, indeed, the only former subject of the Czar who really counts in the fight against Bolshevism. For the failure of Koltchak, of Yudenitch and of Denikin thus far has been their refusal to recognize the independence of the former non-Muscovite provinces of Russia and their avowed resolve to restore the former territorial integrity of what was the Land of the Czars.

It is to this Oriental condottiere, barely thirty-five years of age, a born leader of men, but orientally ruthless in his methods of warfare, and to the Japanese, to whom he is united in the closest fashion by all sorts of ties, that we now must look to crush Bolshevism in Asia, to prevent all that vast continent with its 400,000,000 people in China and another 300,000,000 in India, not to speak of the other portions of Asia, from becoming completely Bolshevized and thus the greatest menace to civilization that the world has ever known.

Some two years ago the Great Powers of the Entente were bent upon responding in an effective fashion to the earnest appeals from the anti-Bolshevik elements in Siberia for help against that Red Terror of which Lenin and Trotsky are the leaders. At that time it would have been relatively easy to crush Bolshevism, in spite of the enormous extent of the field of the operations.

Great Britain, France and Italy were ready to cooperate freely and fully with Japan in the task. But the Administration at Washington not only held back but opposed the project, owing to openly avowed distrust of the Japanese and of fear that once the Mikado had his troops in Siberia they would remain there permanently. It was only with the utmost difficulty that the President could be moved to consent to a minimum of Entente forces being despatched to Vladivostok, totally inadequate in point of numbers and equipment to protect Russian Asia from Bolshevism or to give any adequate assistance or encouragement to the anti-Bolshevik factions.

## Japanese Resented Distrust.

The Japanese are a very high spirited people, who deeply resented the distrust in their good faith manifested by the Government at Washington. Their resentment quite naturally led to acute friction between the small American force in eastern Siberia and the Japanese authorities there and to something akin to open enmity with Semenov, who could always rely upon Japanese sympathy and support.

Nor was the resentment of the Japanese confined to the United States. They blamed Great Britain, France and Italy for yielding to President Wilson in the matter. The result of all this has been that whereas two years ago, by means of a cordial, loyal and full cooperation of the United States and of her European allies with Japan in Siberia, Bolshevism would have been speedily crushed, not only there but also throughout Asia, it has been allowed to get the most alarming headway, and that now, late in the day, we—that is to say, the United States and the European Powers of the Entente—are obliged to look to Japan and to Semenov, who are filled with resentment against America, to save Siberia and all Asia from Bolshevism, in the interests of humanity and of civilization—but also in the interests of the Orient, as opposed to those of the Occident.

## What the Three Feathers Mean.

THE personal crest and motto of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which adorned menu cards in Washington and New York recently, has a curious and interesting origin. At a distance the insignia might easily be mistaken for the French fleur de lys, but in reality it consists of three ostrich plumes, at the head of which is an antique coronet, pendant from which is a scroll with the motto "Ich Dien." This, it is well to point out, is "old" German and means "I serve."

The crest and motto originally comprised the insignia of a King of Bohemia who was slain in the village of Crecy or Cressy in the Department of the Somme, northern France, on August 26, 1346. The English were then the enemies of the French and the King of Bohemia was one of thousands of other gallant knights who

were allied with King Philip VI. against England. At that battle Edward the Black Prince, so named because of the black armor he wore, who was the leader of the English armies, took both feathers and motto from the helmet of the fallen King of Bohemia and adopted them as his own.

The title Prince of Wales dates back to 1284, when Edward the First made a promise to the Welsh people that he would give them a prince free from blemish, Queen Eleanor, the first Edward's spouse, was expecting the birth of a second son and the King sent for her at once. The child, a boy, was born at Carnarvon Castle in Wales. It was in this way that Edward made good his promise to the Welsh people and in time the three feathers and coronet, the insignia of the Black Prince, were adopted for the Prince of Wales,



LORD and LADY JELICOE and THEIR FAMILY.



ADMIRAL LORD JELICOE



GEN SEMENOFF



EMPEROR OF JAPAN



MRS SIMS, WIFE OF THE ADMIRAL, WHO WILL ENTERTAIN LORD and LADY JELICOE

## The Rajah's Forbidden Meal.

"I WAS sitting at the banquet table of a Masonic lodge in India," says an American, "with men of a round dozen nationalities at my side. There were Irish, Jews, Mohammedans, Brahmins, Parsis, Afghans, Burmese, Scotch, Americans, English, Welsh and Germans.

"At my side sat a young Mohammedan rajah from a state not far from the border of the Central Provinces. He was a manly young fellow and he talked well. He told me of his education in England and the men he had met there, and we talked of British home life, schooling, cookery, society and country life. One at a time the different courses were served to us by our own servants, whom we had brought with us, according to the custom of the East.

"My Christian servant had brought the soup and had gone for the meat course. The rajah was a bit slow with his first course and his servant was impatiently waiting for his dish. My servant thought it would be a fine thing to tell the other gentlemen when he got home 'that he had

waited on a rajah,' so he determined to bring in two meat helpings, one for me and the other for the rajah.

"But my man was not familiar with the Mohammedan rules of diet; so he had two plates plentifully filled with savory roast pork. When that pork was offered to the Mohammedan rajah he got the delicious smell of it, looked wildly about, saw that his servant was gone, seized his fork and knife, dropped conversation with me and began to eat with feverish rapidity.

"I looked on in surprise as the pork rapidly vanished down the royal throat. The last morsel was on his fork when in came his servant with a plate of vegetables and mutton for his Orthodox master. He saw the rajah at work on the forbidden flesh, gaped a moment in horror and then tried to seize the master's arm. 'Look, sir, that is pig!' he whispered.

"The rajah caught him in the stomach with his elbow, muttering 'Get out and keep still!' and then swallowed the last bite. Then he turned and winked a wicked wink at me."